

Quiz

Note: It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question.

Question 1 (1 point)



In the eleventh and early twelfth centuries, vernacular epics known as minnesangers were enormously popular among the northern French aristocracy.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 2 (1 point)



The lyric poets of the south of France were known as chansons de geste.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 3 (1 point)



In the twelfth century, a new poetic form known as the romance emerged from the convergence of vernacular epics and lyric.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 4 (1 point)



In the thirteenth century, some towns began to produce mystery plays based on religious themes.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 5 (1 point)



The poet who urged the use of the Tuscan vernacular in his work was Dante.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 6 (1 point)



All of the following were examples of vernacular epics called chansons de geste except

- ☐ Beowulf.
- ☐ The Song of My Cid.
- ☐ The Song of Roland.
- ☐ Tristan and Iseult.

Save

Question 7 (1 point)



The romance exalted the virtue of

- ☐ loyalty to one's lord.
- ☐ loyalty to one's friends.
- ☐ love for one's lady.
- ☐ love for one's lord.

Save

Question 8 (1 point)



Mystery plays typically

- ☐ satirized conventional morality.
- ☐ parodied chivalric ideals.
- ☐ enacted stories from biblical history.
- ☐ used animals as stock characters.

Save

Question 9 (1 point)



At the chief medical school of Europe, the University of Chartres, scholars drew on the medical heritage of Islam and Byzantium.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 10 (1 point)



At Bologna, Accursius wrote the authoritative supplement to the Corpus Juris Civilis, the Glossa Ordinaria.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 11 (1 point)



John of Salisbury stressed the divine nature of kingship but also pointed out the responsibilities and limitations of monarchy.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 12 (1 point)



Female scholars like Matilda of Tuscany were not admitted to universities.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 13 (1 point)



Robert Grosseteste was the key figure in the revival of scientific thinking in England.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Save

Question 14 (1 point)



The Muslim scholar Ibn Sina

- ☐ produced impressive studies of medicine.
- ☐ produced impressive studies of Byzantine art.
- ☐ applied logic to science and philosophy.
- ☐ translated many Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew texts into Latin.

Save

Question 15 (1 point)



Medieval students of medicine made progress in all of the following ways EXCEPT

- ☐ the study of the writings of the Greek physician Galen.
- ☐ the study of the writings of the Arab medical scholar Avicenna.
- ☐ the study of the curative properties of plants.
- ☐ the abolition of superstition in the practice of medicine.

Save

Question 16 (1 point)



Roman law impacted all of the following EXCEPT

- ☐ collectivism.
- ☐ legal codification.
- ☐ statutory legislation.
- ☐ autocratic rule.

Save

Question 17 (1 point)



Like the canonists and lawyers,
scholastics sought to

- ☐ create new theories rather than relying on ones from the past.
- ☐ examine resolve theological questions.
- ☐ create unified analytical systems.
- ☐ resolve the debate over particulars.

Save

Question 18 (1 point)



Most philosophers in the Central
Middle Ages believed that

- ☐ reason played a valuable role as a servant of revelation.
- ☐ reason should always be subordinated to revelation.
- ☐ reason took precedence over revelation.
- ☐ reason and revelation should be equally valued.

Save

Question 19 (1 point)



Abelard's methods lived on in a book
written by his student

- ☐ Thomas Aquinas.
- ☐ Robert Grosseteste.
- ☐ Roger Bacon.
- ☐ Peter Lombard.

Save

Question 20 (1 point)



Which statement best describes the Realist position on the question of universals?

- ☐ The universal exists apart from the particular.
- ☐ Universals had no reality apart from their name.
- ☐ Universals existed as real and important concepts, not things.
- ☐ There were no universals.

Save

Question 21 (1 point)



Hildegard of Bingen

- ☐ had a love affair with Peter Abelard.
- ☐ was a composer, writer, scholar, and consultant.
- ☐ was the first woman admitted to the University of Paris.
- ☐ argued in favor of tyrannicide.
- ☐ all of the above

Save

Question 22 (1 point)



Which of the following scholars tried to incorporate Aristotle into Christian philosophy?

- ☐ St. Bonaventure
- ☐ Albert Magnus
- ☐ Peter Lombard
- ☐ Bernard of Clairvaux

Save

Question 23 (1 point)



Which of the following statements is NOT true of the life of Thomas Aquinas?

- ☐ He was born into a Norman-Italian family in the thirteenth century.
- ☐ He joined the Franciscan order.
- ☐ He used logical argumentation in his writings.
- ☐ He became interested in mysticism late in his life.

Save

Question 24 (1 point)



Robert Grosseteste

- ☐ argued that mathematics was the basic key to understanding the universe.
- ☐ dabbled in alchemy.
- ☐ rejected Platonic and Neoplatonic philosophies.
- ☐ introduced the abacus to the West.

Save